

## ONE STATES

- 5. Fach man was provided a daily ration of 350 grams of food consisting of frozen potatoes, kaoliang and Japanese miso (seasoning).
- 6. 250 men were accommodated in each log house ten meters square. Beds were arranged in three tiers on all four sides of the room, with a space for a few in the center.
- 7. Periodically the Russians fut out a newspaper printed in Japanese for distribution among the PCWs. The Russians did not employ word-of-mouth means to spread propaganda, nor did they exert pressure upon the PCWs to become Communists. No Japanese Communists were active among the people with whom sources associated. It was opinion that the people printing the paper were Russians with a knowledge of Japanese, because the sentence structure was not Japanese. If a Japanese was being used for the purpose, it was evident that he translated from Russian to Japanese literally, perhaps so that readers might know that information published was fabricated to impress them. None of the FCW respected the Russians; they all feel that communism will recommend a footbold in Japan if they have anything to say about it.

  Russian propaganda is childish. Probably it is all right for Russians, but it is too low to have any effect on the highly cultured Japanese people."
- 8. The Soviet Army forces came into helpo, Korea (125-45, 39-01) on 27 August 1945 and accepted the Japanese surrender. The PON's were moved out almost immediately and the civilians were allowed to move about freely. The Japanese troops were divided into two groups, enlisted men in one and all officers and warrant officers in another. Source heard that the officers group was taken to Khabarovsk (135-04, 48-29) for concentration and that the enlisted men were taken to Siberia and the USSR for forced labor. Rather that use their regular troops, the Soviets recruited Koreans into a Peace Preservation Corps and assigned to them the task of maintaining order.

9. The Soviet Army entered Tashihchiao in August 1945. The Japanese Army was rounded up and put into prison camps until 21 peptember 1945, when they were forme05X1X6 into labor battalions and transferred to Haicheng (122-45, 40-51). Here they were joined by units of the Japanese Navy. While in this area, their chief job was to unload boxcars of food supplies. On 23 October, they were moved to Port Arthur to work on airfields,



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